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Publication of the Summary will be suspended during the summer. It is contemplated to publish the next number early in September, covering the months of June, July and August. In the meanwhile, a combined index for Nos. 1 to 5 of the Summary (January to May, inclusive) will be compiled and published.

DIGESTS OF SELECTED ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Regarding the Forms of Supported Attack and Defense in Open Warfare

By Co. v. Taysen. 99 pages. English text, translated from the German.—Instructors' File No. 610-J. (Original German text published by E. S. Mittler & Son, Berlin, 1921, as a special number of the bi-monthly periodical, *Wissen und Wehr.*)

In this paper the author endeavors to bring out the fundamental changes which have occurred as a result of the World War in the phases of fighting which he considers of the greatest importance: supported attack and defense in open warfare.

Important changes in the methods of fighting were brought about in many branches, the author points out, due to the perfecting and prodigious increase of certain arms, (the machine gun, the airplane, and the artillery) and to the introduction of new means of warfare (gas, smoke, and tanks). The chief characteristic of these changes was that the factor of preponderating importance in combat is no longer man, but machines and materials. This was in part brought about, however, by the fact that the (German) men and officers fighting in the last year of the war were not of such high quality or so highly trained as at the beginning of the war. The German experiences of 1918 are not, therefore, to be taken forthwith as the foundation for the future; it must always be kept in mind that man-power will continue to be the decisive factor, and that all the mechanical devices will remain ineffectual and dead if not galvanized into life by human energy. If this view is insisted upon day by day, then "we may instruct our officers and men confidently in the most perfect technics of complicated mechanical warfare." Going further, the author points out that "the victory is already half won by the commander who executes something which, up to that time, has

either never been known to exist, or which comes as a complete surprise to the foe." Asserting that everything about war is inconstant, the author cautions against relying entirely upon a fixed special plan, either for attack or defense. "Let us be prepared," he writes, "in case our enemies should some day oppose us with entirely new methods and means of warfare."

Under the heading, "*Defense in Open Warfare*," Colonel von Taysen discusses the various kinds of defense, the battle in the foreground, advanced positions, reconnaissance and concealment, long-range defense, defense by sortie from the position, repelling the attack, distribution in depth, penetration by the enemy, combat of the reserves, and the action after the decisive battle.

The defense is taken up first, before the offensive, for the reason that it easier to formulate clearly from the former the essential principles upon which to base the latter.

The defense in open warfare is classified as follows:

1. The defense which is striving to bring about a decision, and
2. The defense which delays the decision.

The first of these two, in a long war, becomes too easily stabilized as position warfare, and the latter often degenerates into large-scale movements rearward, causing heavy casualties, "of which we still have vivid recollection."

Although conceding the necessity under which the German High Command was forced to engage at times in large-scale withdrawals, the author points out that these methods led to a weakening of the fighting spirit and morale of the troops. He insists upon the importance, especially under the present German post-war conditions, of adhering in the training to the former slogan: "Defense means to hold the position how or where it may be." To the same effect he quotes the new French regulations, "which say: 'Defense of a terrain always means the determination not to lose the terrain in question, and to break the foe's attack; i.e., to beat him. Combat, which, in spite of heavy losses on the part of the enemy, nevertheless cedes to him terrain little by little, is not defense, it is a retreat.'"

The author points out the necessity, in open-warfare defense, of taking steps to prevent the enemy's approaching within distance for making the assault. Four methods are named for fighting the attacking troops at a distance:

1. By means of advanced positions.
2. By fighting in the foreground.
3. By long-range fire.
4. By attacks from the position itself.

Colonel von Taysen opposes the use of advanced positions. "Many a time strong advanced-zone garrisons were annihilated as a result of unintelligible instructions, or, as they withdrew, gave new strength to the ever-spreading 'yielding bacillus,' which, because of the 'tactics of elastically yielding' introduced, had made inroads. This was of inestimable harm to the forcefulness of the defense. *This must be done away with by drastic means; the German soldier must once again learn to stand his ground unflinchingly.*"

On the other hand, the need in an open-warfare defense for an advanced zone of concealment, observation and reconnaissance, is recognized. Colonel von Taysen sums up the conduct to be observed by these masking forces, in contrast to that to be observed by the troops of the position proper, as follows: "In the foreground, be cunning and agile as an Indian; in the position, as tenacious and firm as a lion."

As a substitute for the "harmful" advanced-zone fighting and for "elastic yielding," the author recommends long-range fire, both of artillery and heavy machine guns; and the use of sorties from the position, in favorable cases, with the object of driving back or destroying detachments of the enemy—for example, when the enemy's infantry has ventured too near the position without adequate support from his long-range weapons, or when he is shifting his position.

The author then devotes considerable space to the distribution and conduct of the defense proper, including the action in case of penetration.

Under the heading, *"The Attack in Open Warfare,"* the differences between present and pre-war conditions are

discussed, as well as the following: reconnaissances, the objective of the attack, the center of gravity, formations used in advancing, fire action (infantry, light and heavy machine guns, accompanying artillery and trench mortars), tanks, and the spirit of the attack.

The continuous fronts of the World War resulted in forcing out the "outflanking" strategy of Von Moltke's day and of the pre-war peace maneuvers, in which combat was usually pictured with both flanks free, or supported at most on only one flank. In the World War frontal attacks became of primary importance, and this led to the method of attack by penetration. The author therefore bases his discussion of the attack on combat with supported flanks; but in concluding he records an emphatic warning against the constant and exclusive use, in training, of this one form. He points out that "free" (unsupported) flanks often occur, even in great frontal attacks.

The book is illustrated by frequent examples taken from the experiences of the World War, the author himself having served during the war as an infantry regimental commander and as brigade commander in both infantry and cavalry divisions. Naturally a work of such length can not be condensed into the space of a brief digest. A study of the document in its entirety is well worth while.

A German Controversy Concerning the Infantry

English text, 28 pages. Translation of an article published in the *Revue Militaire Francaise*, Jan., 1922.—Instructors' File No. 1200-N.

The German Ministry of War appointed a board, after the World War, to draw up a new Infantry Training Regulations to replace the regulations of January, 1918. The personnel of the board included a Captain Waldemar Pfeifer, who had commanded a battalion for three years during the war, and who had served in five different regiments belonging to five different divisions.

It appears that Captain Pfeifer was in disagreement with the other members of the board and with the Ministry of War on many points; and that, in order to bring out his views, he later published a complete provisional infantry regulations. Although the Ministry of War found that Captain Pfeifer's scheme differed materially from the accepted doctrine, they recommended that his regulations be read on account of the many useful suggestions contained therein. The French article now being reviewed, written by "Capitaine F. G.," is a discussion of certain points brought out in these provisional regulations, especially those that show a tendency to depart from the accepted doctrine.

Captain Pfeifer's regulations are based on the following principles:

1. The plan of instruction should be based on the requirements of the present German army, but should always have in view the creation, at a later date, of an army similar to the 1914 German army.
2. Before instructing troops in offensive action, they should master the defensive.

Captain Pfeifer's views as to the purpose of training in the German army are stated in substance as follows: "Our enemies compelled us to abolish military service; but they can not compel us to abandon the hope of its reestablishment. Our present army should consider itself a *cadre* which awaits the time when a new political grouping of the powers will enable the people in arms to return to the colors."

In advocating the teaching of the defensive before the offensive, Captain Pfeifer does not desire to indicate that the former is more important, but he thinks that an attack should be based on an exact knowledge of the method of defense. He attributes much of the success of the French in the last war, and especially their skillful use of strategical reserves, to their intensive study, after 1870, of the defensive. He gives as one of the causes of the failure of the 1918 offensive of the Germans their faulty estimate of the time necessary for the Allies to intervene with their strategical reserves. He also raises the point that, in case of an attack on Germany, it would be necessary to remain

on the defensive for many months while an army could be organized and equipped.

Pfeifer is absolutely opposed to the artillery barrage, contending that it is worthless and should be replaced by the fire of automatic small arms, the artillery being left free for the normal missions of artillery—counterbattery and fire on hostile reserves. He cites the action of the French artillery in April, 1918, near Amiens, which, "according to Marshal von Hindenburg, decided the war." In this action there was no barrage, and not a single gun was fired against the assaulting line.

Pfeifer is a firm believer in the tank; he argues that this weapon renders impossible a linear defense and makes necessary a defense in depth. He believes that the tank will render impossible a "war of position." He opposes the idea that the front line of a defensive zone should be considered the main line of resistance, in the sense that if lost it must always be retaken by counterattack. He says it should sometimes be left to a commander to decide whether or not this is necessary.

Pfeifer places the frontage of a division at 3½ kilometers in defense and 2½ kilometers in attack, and bases these figures entirely on the artillery rather than on the strength of the infantry. He says, "The artillery is the framework of combat and no one builds his house larger than the framework."

He thinks the development of the airplane has rendered improbable the occurrence of meeting engagements (contact between columns not deployed for action). He thinks that the side on the defensive will always learn of the approach of an adversary in time to deploy for action, and that a precipitate attack from march column will never be made.

Under organization, Captain Pfeifer favors a company of three sections, a battalion of four companies (exclusive of the machine gun company), a reassignment of duties to battalion and regimental commanders, and the elimination of the division infantry commander except for training and administration. In combat there should be direct connection between the regiment and the division. Pfeifer is op-

posed to close-order drill and ceremonies, considering the time wasted.

The French writer calls attention to the fact that under date of September, 1921, General von Seeckt (chief of the Heeresleitung) says, in the preface of the new German Field Service Regulations, "These regulations are based not only on the German army of 100,000 men formed in compliance with the treaty of peace, but on an army possessing the strength, armament and equipment of a great military power." Captain Pfeifer's provisional regulations contain interesting indications as to the means contemplated in Germany for passing from the small treaty army to the large army of a "great military power."

Some Reflections on the Infantry

By Col. Dessoffy de Csernek. French text, 14 pages, to be continued.—*Revue d'Infanterie*, April, 1922, p. 381.

The above constitutes the first instalment of an article (to be concluded in the May *Revue d'Infanterie*) which takes up the study of the following questions:

1. What will be the infantry of the future?
2. What will be its armament?
3. What will be its role in battle?

The article traces, by suggestion, the development of armies from the earliest times to the present day, for the purpose of establishing "laws" on which to base answers to the above questions. The laws arrived at are as follows:

1st law—Numerical strength (principally infantry) is all important.
2d law—The infantry suffers the greatest casualties.
3d law—Numerical strength, carried to excess, merely increases the number of casualties.
4th law—Improved armament makes war more deadly.
5th law—Numerical strength, if properly proportioned, will still be a decisive factor.
6th law—The role of infantry is to advance toward and close with the enemy, drive him out, hold him off, and advance again.

7th law—Artillery "conquers," infantry "occupies."
8th law—The role of artillery is the same, but to a lesser degree, in "open warfare."
9th law—In the opening stages of open warfare, the infantry will have to both "conquer" and "occupy."

The author, in the present instalment, also brings out the following points:

Automatic weapons do not replace infantry, but do increase its fire power, permitting the use of a minimum number of men. Infantry armed with automatic weapons, and at the same time protected by mobile armor from the enemy's fire, would reduce the necessary number of men still further.

Defense is "halted (or stationary) fire;" attack is "advancing fire."

Infantry must be composed of men who use the automatic weapons, and others who provide security for the former. The automatic weapon should be a light automatic rifle. The basic infantry combat group should consist of 15 to 20 men.

Light tanks for infantry are predicted for the distant future.

Describing the infantry action of the future, the author pictures the battle line as consisting of numerous small groups of automatic rifles, advancing in mutual support.

TANKS AND THE HIGH COMMAND

English translation of an article by Col. Chedeville published in the *Revue Militaire Francaise* for February and March, 1922.—Instructors' File No. 1320-D.

The author lays down the general rule that the employment of tanks must take place on a large front, for the purpose of causing the enemy to disperse its means of anti-tank defense. The appearance of tanks on a given front will cause the accumulation on this front of the anti-tank weapons, which the enemy would have no reason to concentrate there without the presence of the tanks. The smaller the front engaged by the tanks, the greater is the con-

centration of these weapons. The natural conclusion is that, if tanks are employed on a narrow front, the advantages which might have been expected from their employment may be nullified by the disadvantages resulting from the enemy's concentration of his anti-tank defense measures.

With regard to frontage, the author writes as follows: Theoretically, if the nature and the form of the terrain do not limit the action of the artillery and divide off the battlefield, the extent of the minimum front for the employment of tanks should be equal to the range of modern artillery. In most cases the extent of this front will be greater than that allotted to a division, or, in some cases, even to an army corps. To limit the allotment of tanks to a unit acting on a smaller front than this minimum front, or to permit this same unit to employ tanks which it has at its disposal, at a time when the other attacking units on this minimum front do not use tanks, would lessen the chances of success of the unit.

From the above, Colonel Chedeville draws the general conclusion that the action of tanks in combat should be a combined one on a minimum front which can be determined in advance, and that this action should be coordinated on the entire front involved by the tank action, which may in some cases be greater than that of an army corps. It thus comes within the province of the higher command (the army) to supervise the employment of a weapon which has a range of only 200 meters, and whose action could not take place without the direct cooperation of infantry combat groups.

With regard to terrain, the author has the following to say: It is necessary that the terrain present in a general way an adequate practicability for the tanks. There are certain zones of terrain which are too rough and where the time and means are lacking to assure the speed of advance necessary for the tanks in order to permit them to participate in the attack. These zones constitute what are termed "zones impracticable for tanks," such as forests covered with fallen trees, large streams, zones transformed by artillery fire into "lunary landscapes," and enemy organiza-

tions composed of a veritable network of trenches. In such cases the employment of tanks is a mistake. However, such zones do not have a width equal to the depth of the attack of an operation of any extent, and, sooner or later, the zone will extend into a terrain where the tanks may be able to advance. It can therefore be said that every operation in which the high command sees fit to engage its tank reserves will present a phase where tanks can be employed.

Mission of Tanks

1 page.—*Infantry Journal*, May, 1922, p. 559.

This item is included under the general heading, "Notes from the Chief of Infantry," and publishes a statement which, it is said, "probably reflects the best thought to date" on the subject of the mission of tanks. The statement is copied in full below:

1. Tanks are employed where the terrain is practicable for their use and where their assistance is necessary to facilitate the uninterrupted and economical advance of riflemen in attack.

2. *In an attack against a prepared enemy position.* Tanks precede the advancing infantry, break through barbed-wire entanglements and cross organized terrain, opposing his concentrations of fire power whether they consist of machine guns, small arms or other tanks. They crush machine-gun nests both by their weight and by their fire, and destroy personnel. When forward artillery or anti-tanks guns are located by tanks already engaged, some of the tanks may be concentrated upon their destruction if other tank units are not available for such purpose. On occasions they must be able to fire into an enemy trench at short range. Ability to cross trenches and small streams is essential. Closest cooperation between tanks and the riflemen is essential—tanks must therefore be capable of being run at the speed of the foot-soldier.

3. *In warfare of movement.* Before the time arrives for their use, tanks will accompany their assault battalions

in column so as to be available immediately when needed. In such an advance, before they are needed to enter the fight, the tanks will advance by bounds from cover to cover in order to reduce the effect of the hostile artillery fire.

When the scouts locate combat groups, strong points, or machine-gun nests, the firing line is built up and the flanking movement is started. The battalion commander must estimate the situation and, if the resistance is strong enough to require the use of tanks to overcome it, he should give the necessary orders to the tank commander, who should normally be with him.

Upon receipt of his orders, the tank commander sends forward the necessary tanks to reduce the resistance. Such tanks deploy, pass through the riflemen, and attack the positions designated.

The tanks which go forward to attack the position converge on it at their greatest speed, attacking the personnel and the guns with fire and weight. Speed is essential in getting to the enemy guns.

Tanks not involved continue forward, conforming to the movements of the assault echelons in rear of which they are moving, and as soon as the resistance has been overcome and the position occupied by the riflemen, the tanks reassemble, and the advance continues as before.

4. Tanks are particulary valuable, in case of a "break through," or when the enemy is retreating, to exploit the success and to keep contact with the enemy by patrolling well to the front. They break through the last formed bodies of the enemy, spread confusion in his rear artillery positions, obstruct roads by killing draft animals or wrecking trucks, and, where possible, press around a column to its head and delay the retreat by occupying bridges and other defiles. Speed, a large cruising radius and an adequate supply of ammunition are essential to sucess of such a mission.

5. Tanks are attached to an advance guard when the rapid advance of the latter is essential. They are then of value in brushing aside hastily organized enemy machine-gun resistance.

6. Tanks are used in rear guards when retreating force is demoralized and pursuit by enemy is vigorous. Speed, large cruising radius and adequate ammunition supply are essential.

7. Tanks constitute a valuable weapon against enemy tanks. In tank actions, speed and power to maneuver quickly are especially important.

8. Tanks, on occasion, need facilities to provide a smoke screen for their own protection.

9. Tanks are used on the defensive, in counter-attacks to inflict casualties on the enemy, to destroy his morale, and to break up his organization. They maneuver with boldness and speed and frequently push well ahead of riflemen with whom they are operating.

THE PROBLEM OF LIAISON AND TRANSMISSION

By Maj. Gerin. French text. *Revue d'Infanterie*, Dec., 1921, and Jan., Feb., and March, 1922.

The first two instalments of this study deal with the status and development of liaison before and during The World War. The third and fourth instalments discuss the future of liaison under the following subheads:

A. Preparation for liaison:
   1. Organization and materiel of the infantry and artillery.
   2. Instruction and education.
B. The actual employment of liaison.

The author offers no new or detailed methods of solving the problem, the discussion being in general terms. His conclusions may be summarized as follows: Liaison consists in the transmission of information and in understanding and exploiting to the fullest extent the information received. This requires a reciprocal effort and appreciation on the part of both participants, which are fostered by study and comradeship in time of peace.

THE AIR SERVICE

By Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick. 12 pages.—Instructors' File No. P.H. 81-G-25.

The above paper (a lecture delivered by the Chief of the Air Service at the Army War College, April 25, 1922), deals principally with the subject of air service procurement and maintenance. Among the important points brought out are:

(a) It takes two years from the time a new airplane is conceived until it is placed in quantity in the hands of troops.

(b) A type of airplane remains good for two years before it becomes obsolete.

(c) A complete set of production drawings for one airplane may consist of from 1500 to 7000 separate drawings, and may cost as high as $35,000.

(d) In warfare, wastage of airplanes is sometimes as much as 100 per cent a month.

(e) In peace time, wastage is 33⅓ per cent a year.

BATTLE SUPPLY

By Brevet Maj. O. W. White, D.S.O., Dorset Regt. 13 pages.—*Jour. Royal United Serv. Inst.*, Feb., 1922, p. 93.

This is an excellent article on the subject of front-line supply. Among other things, the author stresses the following interesting and instructive facts:

In battle the front-line troops must be furnished, on the ground they hold, with everything needed; in other words, the impulse in supply matters of every description must be from the rear to the front. In the past, little attention has been given to training in this important phase of supply, and the author refers to the difficulty that exists in the British service (as it does also in our American service) of securing the means of assuring such training, due to the expense in money and time involved.

The staff officer is not the first affected by the lack of, nor in the greatest need of, this training, as division staff officers have more or less theoretical knowledge of the subject; but the regimental and battalion supply officers usually have neither theory nor practice to aid them. How these latter shall be taught to get supplies to the front lines is the object of the article.

The requirements of a soldier in battle are stated in order of importance as follows:

1. Ammunition;
2. Water;
3. Food;
4. Engineer stores and tools, such as wire and tools that are more effective than the hand intrenching tool.

In the British service, the transport available for ensuring this supply is divided into two echelons, A and B, the former being practically the combat train of the American service and the latter the field train. The unit supply officer is quartered as far forward as possible.

Some interesting suggestions are made relative to the supply of water for both men and animals of front echelons, as well as mention of various expedients evolved by the British for carrying up wire, tools, etc.; in this connection the use of tanks and airplanes in supply is noted. The importance of having supply tanks always loaded with a normal supply of articles always needed, such as small-arms ammunition, is stressed. It is stated that the air service could always deliver by parachute two boxes of small-arms ammunition at any required place within twenty minutes of the time the call is received by the squadron.

The writer is evidently a practical man; after noting the means available for supply of front-line units, he proceeds to show how he believes each officer in the chain of supply should utilize them. Beginning with the brigade, the duties and responsibilities of each supply officer are enumerated and commented on in a very interesting and instructive manner.

(The difference in designation of the various officers may be somewhat confusing to American officers, and of course no absolute counterpart of our staff officers can be found in the British service. But

in general it may be said that the "Division Q" corresponds to our G4; the Brigade "Staff Captain," to B4; the "Brigade Transport Officer" is assistant to the staff captain; the "Battalion Transport Officers" correspond approximately to our Bn 4's; etc.)

The importance of thorough knowledge at division and brigade headquarters of the state of supply in the battalions is stressed, as is the necessity for thorough training in the reading of maps and air photographs. The latter may seem foreign to the duties of a supply officer, but when one considers the problem of how to get vehicles up to the front over unknown country that has been fought over and heavily shelled, the need for this knowledge becomes apparent, as reconnaissance beforehand is often impracticable.

The influence of the long ordeal of trench warfare on British military thought is apparent throughout the article, but the lessons are no less valuable on that account, as many useful expedients were brought into being that will be adaptable to open warfare situations as well as to those for which designed.

On the subject of "Training," the author is very specific. In the battalion he recommends that as many captains and subalterns as possible, all quartermaster-sergeants, all men whose task it is to care for animals, both pack and draft, and all men of the battalion field and combat trains attend a special course of instruction in map reading and interpretation of air photographs; in transporting unusual or awkward loads so that distribution or issue will be easy; in practice in acting on the penciled and hurried instructions that are so common during combat, etc.

Interesting applications to problems are given that are well worth reading and that seem to be along the lines of practical training that would be of immense benefit in time of war, and that, if carried out, would go far toward making the operations of the supply branches more interesting and much less of a *bête noir* than is the case today.

THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF MODERN ARMIES

½ page.—*Royal Engineers Journal*, May, 1922, p. 287. (Digested from the *Militar Wochenblätt*. The digest is copied in full below from the *Royal Engineers Journal*.)

General von Altrock gives a table showing the peace strengths of armies as percentages of the total population. By giving England an army of 341,000, her percentage is 0.72. Some others are:—

Russia	1.23 per cent.
Germany	0.17 per cent.
France	2.19 per cent.
Italy	0.57 per cent.
Poland	1.10 per cent.
Roumania	1.25 per cent.
Jugo-Slavia	1.53 per cent.
Checho-Slovakia	1.47 per cent.

The remainder are mostly under 1 per cent. The writer points out how hopeless Germany's position is shown by these figures to be, particularly because she cannot form any reserve. The right of self-defense should not, he says, be taken from any nation.

(NOTE.—See also the *Army and Navy Journal* of May 20, 1922, which gives similar comparative figures for the total organized military forces, including organized and trained reserves, of 29 different countries.)

A LESSON OF THE WAR (Reduction of number of types of vehicles in army)

½ column.—*Military Engineer*, May-June, 1922, p. 167.

This brief article publishes the following information extracted from recent War Department instructions (Cir. No. 52, W.D., 1922) for reducing the number of separate kinds of animal-drawn vehicles used by the Army:

Types to be Discontinued	*Types to be Substituted*
1. Cart, medical.	Escort wagon.
2. Cart, ration.	Escort wagon, until more suitable type of special vehicle is developed. (Issue to be made on basis of one escort wagon to two ration carts.)

3. Cart, sanitary, 4-wheel.	Garbage cart, 2-wheel.*
4. Cart, water.	Escort wagon until more suitable type of special vehicle is developed. For Cavalry the substitution will be the mountain spring wagon (3-seated). (Issue to be made on basis of one escort wagon to two water carts.)
5. Wagon, buckboard.	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).
6. Wagon, Dougherty.	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).
7. Wagon, dump.	Escort wagon with slat bottom.
8. Wagon, limbered combat.	Escort wagon until more suitable type of special vehicle is developed.
9. Wagon, medical combat (experimental).	Escort wagon.
10. Wagon, mountain spring, 2-seated.	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).
11. Wagon, spring, for Cavalry and Field Artillery (experimental).	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).
12. Wagon, spring delivery.	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).
13. Wagonette.	Mountain spring wagon (3-seated).

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY

THE SOUL AND BODY OF AN ARMY

By Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G. C. B. 303 pages. (Geo. H. Doran Co., New York, 1921.)

The opening chapter of this book presents first a discussion of armies—their origin and original purpose (which latter, incidentally, remains practically unchanged). The discussion then narrows down to the British Army—its origin and purpose, and the changes that grew in its organization as a result of political developments throughout the empire. The first sound organization, in the opinion of the author, was begun under Haldane, who laid the foundations for a military force consisting of:

(1) Garrisons for overseas territories and fortresses;
(2) An Expeditionary Force of six divisions;
(3) Militia and volunteer forces forming partly a reserve for the Expeditionary Force and partly a special reserve of 14 fighting divisions, complete with artillery and other auxiliary arms.

*The two-wheeled sanitary cart will in future be known as the garbage cart.

The second chapter, *Knowledge of Armies*, includes a statement of factors which seem to the author to have played leading parts in the Great War. Omitting sea and air factors, these are enumerated by the author substantially as follows:

(1) Armies animated by great traditions, but not resting upon them; armies keeping themselves jealously informed of their rivals and keeping up to date in all their appointments, methods and material; armies upon which levies like the British Territorials could form themselves.
(2) The patriotism and tenacity of the citizen.
(3) Efficiency at the helm.
(4) Numbers, material, wealth, position, communications.
(5) Pre-war organization, whereby shape and balanced harmony could be given, when needed, to the national assets under (2) and (4).

The author then proceeds, in the succeeding chapters, to a discussion, first, of an army, under the heads of organization, discipline, and training; and thereafter to a discussion of three remaining brief factors which do not fall so obviously under the range of our prevision:

(1) Numbers, the gift of women.
(2) Genius, the gift of God.
(3) Patriotism—morale—religion—fanaticism.

Under the chapter heading, *Higher Organization*, the author differentiates as follows between general staff and other work:

(1) *General Staff*: the organizing mind, which must foresee and plan for all emergencies; the thinking part of the armies.
(2) The administrative mind, which works without going beyond the emergencies of the moment and the necessary expedients to cope with them.

This chapter gives an illustration of army making in a hurry, the erection of the Japanese Army based on the German system, with a discussion showing how the type of army influenced the political policy of the nation. The author also comments on the British system of assuming that because an officer has done well in one sphere of duty he will do equally well in every sphere—he contrasts such a system unfavorably with the German system of training

officers along special lines and advancing them in those lines as they prove their efficiency.

Chapter IV, *Organization Generally*, points out the folly of raising troops otherwise than in conformity with a previously well considered scheme; nevertheless the author shows by illustrations that the British public are fundamentally opposed to being circumscribed by set rules, although these do not seem so restrictive to the "better disciplined nations of the continent."

Chapter V, *Military Organization*, again refers to the work of Haldane, who actually had the nerve to frame a scheme based on the assumption that Great Britain was going some day to fight on one side or the other of the delicate equipoise of Europe! In the Boer War, in 1899, one brigade of infantry, *and only one*, was sent to South Africa organized as it had been in peace. In August, 1914, on the other hand 18 brigades, organized precisely as they had been during preceding years, were ready to move. The organized brigades were 50 per cent more valuable for attack, at least at first, than the extemporized units in the South African War. As "the first pitched battle may pitch the war away," the value of these properly organized brigades is incalculable. Going further, the author takes up the question of divisions, the self-contained units, and states that Haldane created them, cutting off excrescences here and adding needed auxiliaries there. Although this work was far in advance of any previous scheme, it did not go far enough. "Had our national registers been prepared, and had depot arrangements been worked out for the reception of men to be called up . . . . the County Associations could smoothly and rapidly have raised the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth editions of the fourteen Territorial divisions."

This chapter pays a high compliment to General Goethals for the efficient organization of the work of construction of the Panama Canal.

Chapter VI presents a general discussion of the subject of *Discipline*. The discipline of the past, the type in-

culcated by curses, blows and punishments, so that only the lower range of moral qualities, pride, shame, fear and habit, were played upon, is contrasted with the modern idea, where soldiers are being taught the reasons why orders must be obeyed, why an unwise command wisely carried out will succeed better than a wise order hesitatingly executed. Force of habit of mind has replaced force of habit of body. The momentum of the opinion of comrades has been enlisted on the side of duty, and although punishment has not been dispensed with as a factor, it has been diminished, and discipline is sought far more in the domain of respect than fear. Present-day discipline seeks to raise the work-a-day virtues of the average citizen to a higher plane by (1) a sense of duty, (2) a generous emulation, (3) military cohesion, and (4) the soldier's fear of his own conscience.

Then follows a comparison of the British, French and German types of armies with respect to the nature of their discipline.

In Chapter VII, *Training* is defined as "the course of instruction and exercises whereby *self*-confidence is imparted to the individual soldier by letting him feel that his mind and body have been well prepared to play their part . . . . in the art of using space and time, ground and weapons like a professional as opposed to an amateur."

Training in the art of handling masses of men and material is also "most precious" to commanders and staffs.

Training, being the most obvious of the attributes of an army, has come to have its importance over-rated. The Afridi tribesman or the Red Indian is better trained to fight over his own ground than any regular soldier, and yet regular soldiers defeat these partisans with ease. Nevertheless, the great value of training—the feeling that each individual, each minor organization and each major organization is well equipped and prepared and *able* to succeed—is stressed throughout the chapter.

The value of training of the individual soldier in the day of the bow, the spear and the bludgeon is compared with the present time when individuals and armies may meet

with new and surprising developments such as the tank, the machine gun, the airplane, gas, etc. General Hamilton believes that efficient training of the individual soldier yielded greater results formerly than under modern conditions of warfare.

The ability and influence of the leader, combined with training, are illustrated by examples from early history—Alexander and Hannibal.

Chapter VIII deals with *Numbers*. While admitting the value of numbers in warfare, the author shows that this value depends upon the use made of them, or, as he expresses it, "numbers cancel one another if they pull different ways."

Having numbers, they must be used at times in a manner which requires nerve. In this chapter one feels that the author "has an ax to grind"—especially when he discusses the lack of numbers in the Gallipoli expedition, where the army was to be just big enough, the "big enough" being based upon an estimate which proved sadly incorrect.

Boiled down, the chapter may be considered as an appeal to have a decided superiority where numbers are the deciding factor.

The remaining chapters, on *Genius; Patriotism; Application of Higher Organization; Application of Organization to the Troops;* and *Application of Discipline, Training, Patriotism*, are in the nature of essays which tend to show the advantages that will accrue by the application of the principles discussed, and, conversely, the disaster that may befall in case of failure to apply the lessons that should be learned from all organizational failures of the past.

Throughout the book there is an underlying tone of the man who feels that he was not supported in the critical part of his career, and of a sincere desire to explain how the system that was responsible for this lack of support should be altered for the better, in order to avoid similar occurrences in the future.

Our 110 Days' Fighting

By Arthur W. Page. 283 pages. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City and New York, 1920.)

The author describes the American effort during the World War in six chapters, as follows:

I. Our training and plan of campaign.
II. Cantigny.
III. Our sixty days' fighting under French command.
IV. St. Mihiel.
V. The Meuse-Argonne.
VI. Service with the Allies.

The data in these six chapters are correct, and the text is illustrated by numerous valuable page-maps. In the cover are two maps, one of St. Mihiel and the other of the Meuse-Argonne. The lines of departure and of objectives reached are instructive. In Chapter VI the author also gives a concise history, in popular style, of each American division that participated in combat.

At the end of the book are published particularly valuable historical data under the following heads:

Strength First Army;
Daily Automatic Supplies for First Army;
The American Commanders (Army, Corps and Division);
American Divisions Engaged;
Special Artillery Used (including both American and French);
Percentage of Casualties by Divisions for St. Mihiel;
Percentage of Casualties by Divisions for the Meuse-Argonne;
Airplanes Used (First Army Air Service);
First Army Air Service Accomplishments;
Air Service Casualties;
Tank Organizations in the Meuse-Argonne.

The Story of the 27th Division

By Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan. 2 vols., 1157 pages. (Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., New York, 1921.)

The first volume (562 pages) of this publication contains the text of the history, prepared so as to "present the story in interesting fashion to the average reader." Volume II (595 pages) is made up of the index and appen-

dices, the latter consisting of reference matter such as orders, reports and various tabular information.

In the first chapter of the history the author briefly traces the evolution of the 27th Division from the days of the early New York militia, through the gradual growth of a modern National Guard and the formation of a New York State National Guard division, up to the time of the calling of the division into the service of the United States in 1916. In the following twenty chapters the author recounts in a very interesting manner the service of the New York division on the Mexican border, and its later service, as the 27th Division, in the World War and up to the time of its muster out, in April, 1919. Chapter XXII is devoted to the war history of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade; Chapter XXIII recounts the experiences of members of the division taken prisoner by the Germans; Chapter XXIV presents a study of the effectiveness of the use of the bayonet and the grenade; and Chapter XXV (the closing chapter of the first volume) publishes reports on supply, intelligence, medical and gas matters, and on animal care and casualties.

The history is carefully prepared, with maps and illustrations, and apparently contains full data, properly arranged and easily accessible, of the World War activities of the division concerned.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 12th Edition, Vol. XXXII (P to Z)

1222 pages. (The Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., Ltd., London; The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., New York, 1922.)

This is the third of the three new volumes intended to supplement the Eleventh Edition. It is uniform in style and nature of contents with the first and second new volumes, which were received previously (see March *Summary*, p. 12, for review of first new volumes). The present volume contains a complete alphabetical index to the three

new volumes, and includes articles of interest on the following: Peace Conference (1919); Poison Gas Warfare; Poland; Prisoners of War; Przemysl (Sieges of); Railways; Rifles and Light Machine Guns; Rumania; Russia; Salonika Campaigns; Serbia; Serbian Campaigns; Shipping; Siberia; Siegecraft and Siege Warfare; Signal Service (Army); Somme, Battles of the; Submarine Campaigns; Supply and Transport (Military); Tactics; Tanks; Training Camps (Military); Transport; Trench Ordnance; Turkish Campaigns; Verdun (Battles of); Western European Front Campaigns, 1914-1918; Woëvre (Battles in the); World War; Ypres and Yser (Battle of the); Zeebrugge.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870 (SOURCE BOOK)

English text, 781 pages, with maps. (General Service Schools Press, Fort Leavenworth, 1922.)

The scope and objects of this volume, which was compiled by Col. Conrad H. Lanza, Field Artillery, for use in the General Staff School course, are well set forth in the preface. The book "contains extract copies of documents relating to the Franco-German war of 1870 taken from the School Library. The selection of the documents has been made with a view to the use of this book for the study of the strategy and leadership of corps, armies and groups of armies during certain parts of this war. Matter concerned with tactics has been omitted except where necessary to bring out or explain some point of strategy or leadership. The documents given are not all that are important. They have been limited to what is thought may be studied in the time that has been generally assigned at these schools to the consideration of this campaign."

The text is well arranged and illustrated by maps. The book contains, in the order named, a precis of the war, by Capt. C. S. Pratt; German accounts, documents, etc., of the war; French accounts, documents, etc.; miscellaneous accounts (London Daily News correspondence). At the be-

ginning of the volume is given a list of equivalent French and German names for the important places involved.

It may be added that, although a compilation, such a designation, as was the case with the earlier "Jena Source Book" (see February *Summary*), fails to indicate the excellence of the arrangement and the value of the material included. The present book on the Franco-German war presents, under one cover, selected documents of sufficient scope to permit the military student to make a strategical study of those portions of this important campaign which are covered by it.

Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English

By Maj. Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, Chairman, and John H. Reynolds, Assistant, Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. 71 pages. (Royal Geographical Society, London, 1921.)

This pamphlet is intended not only to furnish a system for the determination of the proper English spelling, for British official use, of foreign place-names, but also to indicate the accepted pronunciation of the same. Fifty-five foreign alphabets have been transliterated (with notes), so that "place-names (or other words) in the original script, whether found in maps or elsewhere, may be quickly and easily deciphered and pronounced."

The 55 languages covered include, among others, languages of the Arabic, Baltic, Caucasian, Finno-Ugrian, Romance, Semitic, Slavonic and Teutonic groups. Asiatic alphabets, owing to their vast number and extreme complexity, have been omitted in the present pamphlet.

The system which forms the basis of this work, known as the R.G.S. II system, does not, unfortunately, cover the cases of those foreign names which have conventional English equivalents (such as Geneva for Genève, Vienna for Wien, etc.). The pamphlet, therefore, does not fill the want

of a complete and up-to-date list of such special name places with their correct English equivalents.

THE LAST LETTER (*La dernière lettre*)

French text, 283 pages. (Librairie Ernest Flammarion, Paris, 1922.)

The above volume contains a collection of selected "last letters" written by various French soldiers who fell on the field of honor during the World War. The letters were selected by a distinguished committee, headed by Marshal Foch. The "last letters," as is pointed out by Marshal Foch in a preface, show in a touching manner the ideal and pure spirit in which the great sacrifice was made. The volume "is one more monument to the imperishable glory of the French soldier."

THE RISING TIDE OF COLOR

By Lothrop Stoddard, A.M., Ph. D. (Harv.). 320 pages. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1922.)

In this book, which is a reprint of the original edition published in 1920, the author makes a study of the white man's world and its potential enemies as they are today. The white races have exhausted themselves in the recent World War, while the yellow, brown and black races were able to conserve their strength. The general idea of the author is, therefore, that an imminent alliance of the numerically greater yellow and brown races (Japan, China, India and the Mohammedan countries), in which the black races would probably join, is about to overwhelm the white race, unless the latter at once takes effective measures to ward off the impending disaster.

The book is largely hypothetical, almost entirely so. It is supported by liberal use of quotations, but only such as favor the writer's argument. There is no discussion of

facts which might tend to negative the statements made—such as that China has neither the financial nor military means to make herself a menace to the white world at this time, and does not appear likely to have such means for a long time to come.

"The Rising Tide of Color" is not a military work and affords no information of particular value to the military student, although of interest from a broader viewpoint.

THE NEW WORLD OF ISLAM

By Lothrop Stoddard, A. M., Ph. D. (Harv.). 362 pages. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1921.)

This book is by the same author as "The Rising Tide of Color," and, like it, is not to be classed as a military work.

"The New World of Islam" attempts to describe the present status of Islamism, considered both with respect to itself historically and with respect to the world problems of today. The book contains an index, as well as a map which shows the extreme limit of Mohammedan dominion, the Mohammedan population of today, and the area that contains mixed Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan population.

The author divides the discussion into an introduction and nine chapters, which develop the subject as follows: The introduction traces the rise, decline and fall of the old Islamic world. Chapter I describes "Wahabism," which, in the Mohammedan religion, corresponds to "Protestantism" in the Christian world. Chapter II traces the political "Pan Islam" movement (which practically proposed a defensive alliance between all Islam countries), started by Abdul Hamid in 1876, set back by the Young Turks constitutional revolution in 1908, and resumed under other leaders in 1912. The Holy War declared during the World War is discussed, as well as the present political and ethical attitude of Islam toward Europe. Chapter III gives a summary of the political, economic, social and racial dif-

ferences between the East and West, and discusses the influence of the West on the East. Chapter IV discusses the Islam tendency to follow the Western trend away from political despotism. Chapter V discusses Nationalism generally, followed by a discussion of the genesis and growth of Nationalism in the Moslem world (except India). Chapter VI discusses Nationalism in India, down to include the Gandhi "non-cooperative movement." Chapter VII, beginning with the "Industrial Revolution" in Europe of the late eighteenth century, discusses the economic conquest of the East by the West. Chapter VIII discusses the adoption of Western educational methods by the East, the liberation of woman, and the progress made due to the Eastern appreciation of the comforts afforded by the Western mode of life. Chapter IX discusses the ferment of Bolshiviki unrest in the Islam world, and arrives at the conclusion that the sudden release of the ignorant, brutal, oriental mass from the restraint and custom and the Mohammendan religion would be dangerous to world equilibrium.

(NOTE.—The following additional books have been received, but have not yet been reviewed.)

THE GERMAN CAVALRY IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE, 1914 (*Die deutsche Kavallerie in Belgien und Frankreich*, 1914)

By Lt. Gen. M. v. Poseck, Inspector of Cavalry. German text, 246 pages. (E. S. Mittler & Son, Berlin, 1922.)

HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION

Compiled and published by the Society of the First Division. 450 pages, with maps in separate folder. (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1922.)

SEA-POWER IN THE PACIFIC

By Hector C. Bywater. 334 pages. (Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1921.)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By Isaac Lippincott, Ph. D., Professor of Economic Resources, Washington University. (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1921.)

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTRUCTORS' FILE ROOM

(NOTE.—The documents from the various schools are generally on file in the Library as well as in the Instructors' File Room.)

Instructors' File No.

FROM ARMY WAR COLLEGE

G1 Course:

Application of the Draft Law. By Dr. Herbert N. Shenton. 17 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-23

G3 Course:

Comments on G3 Course. By Lt. Cols. Hjalmar Erickson, F.A., and Charles W. Weeks, Inf. 7 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-E-9

Selected Answers to Questionnaire on Tactical Doctrine. 21 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-E-8

G4 Course:

Partial List of References, G4 Course. A valuable alphabetical list of references to reports, books, etc., on industrial, supply and transportation matters. 34 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-8

Supply and Transportation from Point of View of G4 War Department. By Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, A.C. of S. G4, W.D. 19 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-10

Report of American Regulating Station "B," St. Dizier, Haute Marne, France, Aug. 25-Dec. 31, 1918. By Lt. Col. L. G. Day, Gen. Staff, Regulating Officer. 16 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-12

The Utilization of Local Facilities and Supplies in Enemy Territory. By Col. S. C. Vestal, C.A.C. 11 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-14

G4, G.H.Q. By Lt. Col. J. W. Beacham, Inf. 15 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-20

G4, Army. By Lt. Col. Geo. P. Tyner, F.A. 14 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-21

G4 Problem. 1 page. ---------- P.H. 80-G

The Principles of Evacuation. (Materiel, animals and men.) By Maj. A. P. Clark, M.C. 16 pages. ---------- P.H. 81-G-16

The Powers and Limitations of the Medical Department with Particular Reference to Evacuation. By Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland. 16 pages... P.H. 81-G-24

The Air Service. By Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick. 12 pages. (See digest.) ---------- P.H. 81-G-25

The Ordnance Problem. By Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams. 20 pages. ---------- P.H. 80-G-31

Railway Movements during the Course of Military Operations. By Col. Georges Dumont, French Army. English text, 18 pages. ---------- P.H. 80-G-34

From Cavalry School

Machine Gun Course (Technique) ---------P.H. 72-B-109 to 116
Problems, Terrain Exercises, etc.:
An Outpost (Cavalry) ---------- P.H. 72-98
Outposts ---------- P.H. 72-99
A Flank Guard (Cavalry) ----------P.H. 72-100
An Advance Guard (Cavalry) ---------- P.H. 72-101
Mounted Combat ---------- P.H. 72-102
The Defense of a River Crossing (by Cavalry) ---------- P.H. 72-103, 104
A Defensive Screen ---------- P.H. 72-105
Reconnoitering Troop ---------- P.H. 72-106
Position in Readiness (Cavalry) ---------- P.H. 72-107
Miscellaneous ---------- P.H. 72-96, 97 and 108

From Infantry School

Military Geography (Mexico). By Maj. Harry L. Twaddle, Inf. 7 pages. ---------- P.H. 70-98
Capture and Occupation of Latin-American Towns. 9 pages. ---------- P.H. 70-101
Miscellaneous papers and problems, Dept. of Mil. Art. ----------P.H. 70-94 to 97, 99, and 102 to 113

From Ecole Superieure de Guerre (France)

General Ideas on Staff Problems. By Lt. Col. Lemoine, French Gen. Staff. Includes explanation of objects and program of the course in Tactics and General Staff. French text. 29 pages.----------550-A
Map Problem (Infantry). By Col. Etienne. French text. 9 pages, with map. ----------990-F

Miscellaneous Documents

Strategical Observations, 1918. (From Lt. Gen. Otto von Moser's "A Brief Strategical Review of the World War of 1914-1918.") English text, 24 pages. Instructors' File No. 610-M.

Security on the March. By Major Requette, Belgian Gen. Staff. English text, translated from the *Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires*, Jan., 1922. (19 pages.) Instructors' File No. 1200-M.

Excerpts from (German) Manual of Infantry Training. (Training of the rifle squad; individual training with the light machine gun; training of the light machine gun section.) English text, translation of a German War Department document. 75 pages. Instructors' File No. 610-N.

A German Controversy Concerning the Infantry. Translation of an article from the Jan., 1921, *Revue Militaire Francaise.* By Capt. F. G. English text, 28 pages. Instructors' File No. 1200-N. See digest.

Tactical Instruction on the Maneuver Ground (Battalion Maneuvers). By Lt. Col. R. Stollberger, 20th German Inf. Regt. English text, translated from the German. A series of battalion problems, 68 in all, covering various tactical situations (assembly for march, deployment, attack, advance guard in meeting engagement, battalion penetration, defense against infantry with tanks, attack with tanks, surprise deployment, etc.). (Original German text published by Oberfälzische Landbuchhandlung, Kallmüntz bei Regensburg, 1921.) 161 pages. Instructors' File No. 1200-Q.

The German Cavalry during the Roumanian Campaign, Aug. 28-Dec. 6, 1916. Translation by Col. C. H. Lanza of an article in the Sept.-Oct., 1921, *Revue de Cavalerie.* By Maj. de Mesmay. English text, 16 pages. Instructors' File No. 1200-O.

Chemical Agents in Battle. Lecture delivered at U. S. Military and Naval Academies. By Maj. E. J. Atkisson. 31 pages. Instructors' File No. 330-D.

British Gas Casualties, 1915 to 1918. Graphic of weekly casualties from various kinds of German gas attacks. 1 page. Instructors' File No. 560-A.

The Preparation and Execution of the Plan of Transport for (the French) Concentration. (Aug.-Oct., 1914.)

Translation of an article, by Col. Le Henaff, in the April, 1922, *Revue Militaire Francaise.* English text, 26 pages. Instructors' File No. 1200-P.

Time of Reconstruction of Large Bridges in the Boer War. Extracted from "Detailed History of the Railways in the South African War," *Royal Engineers Institute*, 1904. 5 pages. Instructors' File No. 250-A.

Record of Operations of the 6th Brigade in France in 1918. By Col. C. Crawford, U.S.A., Ret. 23 pages. Instructors' File No. 490-JJ.

War Plans Document No. 1: Organization and Administration of Corps Areas (re Organized Reserves, National Guard, etc.). 4 pages. Instructors' File No. 950-F.

Report of Inspection Trip Over the Union Pacific System. (Trip made by army officers for purpose of studying various problems of railway transportation, covering terminals, routes, etc., in relation to the mobilization of the resources of the country to meet a national emergency.) Memorandum from Col. Asa L. Singleton, Gen. Staff, for the Asst. Chief of Staff, War Plans Div. 32 pages. Instructors' File No. 1380-A.

List of French Abbreviations Used in Military Papers. Prepared by Lt. Col. G. Peron, French Army. 7 pages. Instructors' File No. 100-A.

List of documents received in the Military Intelligence Division (available for loan). Instructors' File Nos. 490-FF to II.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED IN LIBRARY DURING MONTH

(NOTE.—For list of weekly and semi-weekly periodicals received in the Library, see *Summary* for February, p. 22.)

MILITARY MAGAZINES

UNITED STATES

Chemical Warfare. May, 1922. Includes the opening instalment of a series of lectures on Chemical Warfare delivered by Professor Edgar Dow Gilman to the R. O.T.C., University of Cincinnati; and an article on The Value of Tactical Problems.

Infantry Journal. May, 1922. Includes the following articles of interest: War Record of Leavenworth Graduates; Infantry Organization—An Experiment (first instalment); Military Errors of Russia, by Gen. Rostovtzeff (first instalment); Automatic Fire—A Comparison; The Champagne-Marne Defensive (continuation); Foreign Armies and France.

Journal of the U.S. Artillery (Coast Artillery). May, 1922. Includes articles concerning Coast Artillery Training; Harbor Defense Organization; Notes on Colonel Steger's Proposed Method of Anti-Aircraft Fire.

Military Surgeon. May, 1922. Includes: A Plan for the Conservation of Health of Males within the Second Decade of Life in Relation to Military Defense; Some Notes on the Medical Service of the Army, 1812-1839; Managing Things; Notes on the History of Military Medicine (Eighteenth Century).

Quartermaster Review. May-June, 1922. Includes an interesting article on The Supply Branch Chief; and a brief statement of How the Army Dollar is Spent (proportionate amounts expended by the various supply services in peace and in war).

U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings. Includes: The Whys and Wherefores of Airships; A Six-Year Course at the Na-

val Academy; New German Fleet Possibilities; Higher Naval Education.

CUBA

Boletín del Ejército. March, 1922. Includes A Glance at the Instruction of Cuban Officers.

ENGLAND

Cavalry Journal (British). April, 1922. Includes the following articles of interest: Lancers (an historical résumé); Mechanical Warfare; Machinery or Muscle (comparative study of tanks and cavalry).

Journal of the Royal Artillery. April, 1922. Contains the following of interest: London as an Imperial G.H.Q.; Can Cavalry be Dispensed With; Evolution in Offensive Methods.

Royal Engineers Journal. May, 1922. Includes A Study of the New French Infantry Regulations; The Fall of Novo-Georgievsk (a brief résumé and study, by Brig. Gen. J. E. Edmonds, of the German and Russian accounts of the operation); Anti-Aircraft Defense by Night.

Tank Corps Journal. May, 1922. Includes The German Use of Armoured Cars and Tanks in the War (abridged and translated from Gen. Schwarte's "Military Lessons of the Great War"); German Tank Operations (by Col. Fuller); The Evolution of the War Tank; and a continuation of Col. Fuller's serial article, The Civil and Military Possibilities of Roadless Traction in the Near Future.

FRANCE

Archives de la Grande Guerre. Jan., 1922. Includes the following articles of interest: Some English and German Historians on the Naval War; Combat of St. Blaise-la-Plaine of the 21st French Army Corps (Aug. 14, 1914); The Offensive in Macedonia in 1918; Memoir of Count Schulenburg on the Abdication of William II.

Revue d'Infanterie. May, 1922. Contains the conclusion of the article, Some Reflections on the Infantry; a con-

tinuation of A Study of the Employment of Tanks; and the opening instalments of the following articles: Present German Tendencies in the Matter of Infantry Tactics; Portable Weapons and Their Munitions during the War of 1914-1918; Infantry Airplanes; The Conduct of Military Operations in Morocco.

Revue Militaire Générale. April, 1922. Includes The Army That France Needs; The (German) Defeat—A Question of Morale (first instalment); and a continuation of The Recasting of the Regulations and Our Doctrines of War.

MISCELLANEOUS MAGAZINES

Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. May, 1922. This is a special number devoted to the centennial of Brazilian independence and includes articles on The Achievements of a Century of Brazilian Independence; A Century of International Friendship (Brazil-United States); etc.

Correct English. May, 1922.

Current History. May and June, 1922. The May number contains articles on The Status of the American Navy (by Rear Admiral Sims); The Sevres Treaty Revised; The Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; Failure of the Central American Union. The June number includes Germany Self-Convicted (translation of an Austrian pamphlet on Germany's responsibility for the war); and Bolivia's Claims in the Tacna-Arica Case.

Engineering News-Record. The May 18th number contains an article on motor loads in relation to highways ("Analysis of Connecticut's Traffic Yields Facts on Truck Overloading"); and an article, of interest to Army Engineers, on Fighting Floods on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

National Geographic Magazine. June, 1922. Includes an article on The Far Eastern Republic.

North American Review. June, 1922. Contains an interesting article on The Youth of Germany (a study of Germany's attitude towards democracy); Trade Associations and the Government; The Plight and Hope of the Philippines.

Review of Reviews. June, 1922. Contains interesting articles on The Battle of Genoa (by Frank H. Simonds); and What is Happening in China.

Scientific American. June, 1922. Nothing of special interest.

Scientific Monthly. June, 1922. Nothing of special interest.

World' Work. June, 1922. Contains an excellent editorial on Just Why the Army; Chapter X of Burton J. Hendrick's Life and Letters of Walter H. Page (X: Washington in the Summer of 1916); Letters of Franklin K. Lane (IV: How the Administration Went to War); and The Romance of World Communications.

INDEX TO SELECTED MAGAZINE ARTICLES, DOCUMENTS AND BOOKS

(NOTE.—Unless indicated as being on file in the Instructors' File Room, the magazines, books and pamphlets referred to are on file in the General Service Schools Library.)

ARMY ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES VS. POPULATION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES. ½ page.—*A. & N. Jour.*, May 20, 1922, p. 890.

THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS OF MODERN ARMIES. ½ page. Extracted from table in the *Militär Wochenblatt* showing the peace strengths of armies as percentages of the total populations.—*Royal Engrs. Jour.*, May, 1922, p. 287. Copied in full in *Digest* section of this *Summary*.

ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT

Tactics and Technique

NOTES ON COLONEL STEGER'S PROPOSED METHOD OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. 2 pages. By Capt. H. R. Kilner, Royal Artillery.—*Jour. U. S. Art.*, May, 1922, p. 437.

ARTILLERY, COAST

AIR SERVICE AND COAST ARTILLERY COOPERATION. 2 pages.—*Jour. U. S. Art.*, May, 1922, p. 462.

Organization

THE ORGANIZATION OF A HARBOR DEFENSE FOR WAR. 19 pages. By Capt. J. D. MacMullen, C.A.C.—*Jour. U. S. Art.*, May, 1922, p. 416.

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

PORTABLE WEAPONS AND THEIR MUNITIONS DURING THE WAR OF 1914-1918. French text, 15 pages, to be continued. By Maj. Sonnerat.—*Revue d'Infanterie*, May, 1922, p. 543.

AUTOMATIC FIRE—A COMPARISON. 6 pages. By Lt. Col. J. C. Wise, F.A.O.R.C.—*Inf. Jour.*, May, 1922, p. 518.

AVIATION

THE AIR SERVICE. 12 pages. Lecture delivered at the Army War College, April 25, 1922. By Maj. Gen. M. M. Patrick.—Instructors' File No. P.H. 81-G-25. See digest.

Lighter than Air

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